

- 6 -

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-9 and 28-36 are pending in the application. Claims 1-9 and 28-36 have been rejected. Claim 1 is herewith amended. Favorable reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested

Relying on 35 U.S.C. 102(b), the Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 5-9, and 28-36 as being anticipated by Yang. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection, and request reconsideration. Applicants respectfully submit that a rejection for lack of novelty under Section 102(b) requires that the invention must be identically disclosed or described in the reference. Applicants respectfully submit that important and material limitations of their invention as claimed are not disclosed in the reference.

Applicants respectfully submit that Yang does not disclose, teach, or suggest the presently claimed invention. As stated on page 4, lines 24-25 of the present application, the present invention provides a more color-neutral image area when the image area is in the bright (for example, planar) state ("the first reflecting state" of claim 1). Furthermore, Yang, on page 7, lines 17-20, states that by employing a mixture of two differently reflecting liquid-crystal materials in different populations of domains, in a monolayer, a broadband bi-stable display having improved angle dependency and improved neutral reflection in the bright state can be obtained.

Furthermore, the present application, on page 15, lines 1- 9, states that a chiral-nematic liquid-crystal material dispersed in gelatin is dispersed to create an emulsion having domains of the liquid crystal in aqueous suspension, which emulsion can be coated over first conductors and dried to provide a polymer dispersed chiral-nematic coating, namely the imaging layer of the present invention.

Thus, in the present invention the mixture of differently colored domains are in the same pixel, to obtain a more neutral color. An individual pixel contains the claimed mixture. In contrast, Yang involves differently colored domains in different pixels in order to obtain a multicolored display having pixels of different colors, not mixed colored domains in the same pixel. This is evident from a careful review of Yang. Figure 2 is described as a "multicolor bistable polymer dispersed cholesteric liquid crystal display" in col. 10, lines 24-25. Yang, in col. 10, lines 48-50, refers to "individual pixels of the multicolor polymer" which are formed by shining different doses of UV light to different pixels. Yang, in col. 5, lines 65-67, states "The

U.S. Serial No. 10/718,900

- 7 -

cholesteric liquid crystals with different pitches ...were localized in the predetermined, selected pixels." Yang refers to the photomicrograph of Figs. 9(a) to 9(d) as "a micrograph of pixels in a multicolor polymer dispersed cholesteric liquid crystal display cell." Clearly, the pixels of Yang are of different colors.

Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 102(b).

Claim 4 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yang in view of Faris. It is the conclusion of the Examiner that "Yang teaches all the limitations of claim 4 except first and second liquid crystal material comprise a dopant having first and second concentration, wherein first and second concentration differs such that the pitch is smaller than that of the first liquid crystal. The primary reference teaches equal concentrations of the chiral dopant and UV irradiation at different periods of time to achieve varying pitches. Faris teaches these method of controlling pitch are function equivalents (see column 16 line 67 – column 17 line 20). Therefore, use of one given the over is obvious as they are considered equivalent."

Applicants take the position that claim 4 is patentable for the reason that it depends from claim 1, for the reasons stated above. Faris fails to corrected any of the deficiencies of Yang mentioned above. In fact, the Examiner's statements with respect to the primary reference underscore Applicants' position that the pixels of Yang are not an emulsion mixture of differently colored domains.

In view thereof, it follows that the subject matter of the claims would not have been obvious over Yang in view of Faris at the time the invention was made.

Applicants have reviewed the prior art made of record and believe that singly or in any suitable combination, they do not render Applicants' claimed invention unpatentable.

In view of the foregoing remarks and amendment, the claims are now believed allowable and such favorable action is courteously solicited.

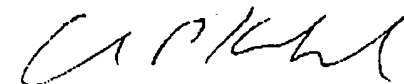
Should the Examiner consider that additional amendments are necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, the favor is

U.S. Serial No. 10/718,900

- 8 -

requested of a telephone call to the undersigned counsel for the purpose of discussing such amendments.

Respectfully submitted,



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U.S. Serial No. 10/718,900